

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE
CEREMONY

HON. SIDNEY R. YATES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged on April 6 to attend a most eloquent and moving Days of Remembrance Ceremony in the rotunda. As you know, this is an annual ceremony and I was delighted that Vice President GORE was one of the main speakers this year. His message on the meaning of the Holocaust and the importance of the Days of Remembrance was masterful and compelling. I thank him for his thoughtful eloquence and I would ask that the Vice President's remarks be printed at this point in the RECORD. I would also hope Members will take a moment to read and reflect on what the Vice President told us.

REMARKS AS DELIVERED BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE AT DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY, U.S. CAPITOL, APRIL 6, 1994

Eva Heyman kept a diary during those last weeks before the Nazis rounded up the Jews of Nagyvarad, then inside Hungary, near its Romanian border. It was during the days when Jews could still live in their homes but things were awful. In May, 1944, Eva wrote: "Everytime I think, this is the end: things couldn't possibly get worse, and then I find out that it's always possible for everything to get worse."

Sometimes she couldn't sleep. Lying awake in her bed, she would hear the adults talking. "They said that the people aren't only beaten but also get electric shocks," she wrote. "People are brought to the hospital bleeding at the mouth and ears . . . some of them also with teeth missing and the soles of their feet swollen so they can't stand . . . in the ghetto pharmacy there is enough poison and Grandpa gives poison to the older people who ask for it. Grandpa also said it would be better if he took cyanide and also gave some to Grandma."

On this Spring day here in Washington, we think of Eva Heyman, listening in her bed, and wish we could somehow go back in time and rescue her.

But she wrote during the last Spring she would ever know. The gendarmes came for her family three weeks later—and marched her into the gas chamber at Auschwitz on October 17. She was thirteen years old.

To read what happened to the Jews of Hungary is to read of the most unspeakably barbaric acts: of Arrow Cross members, in black boots and green shirts, herding Jewish women, children and old men through the streets of Budapest, prodding them with rifle butts, shooting those who could not keep up the pace.

Or the ritual executions. Arrow Cross guards would line up three Jewish victims, and wire their wrists together. The rifleman would fire into the back of one. The dead person would slump forward and pull others into the Danube where the freezing river and weight of the corpse finished the others. That saved two bullets.

What is the lesson of these acts for us, fifty years later?

Certainly on this week after Passover, a commemoration of freedom from slavery three thousand years old, there is this lesson: tell the story. The purpose of this memorial—of this day—is to tell the story to each generation.

We tell the story, in part, to remember those who died. We also tell it to remember the need for vigilance. And for the Jewish people there is a need for vigilance. Is there any people who have been persecuted for so long and in so many places, driven from nation to nation, whether from Babylon or Rome, England or Spain, or by the programs throughout Eastern Europe?

There are those who argue that Jews were victims, going passively to their death. This is a lie. Jews fought back. They fought back in Warsaw. They fought back throughout eastern Europe.

They even recorded accounts of their fighting back; a merchant and aspiring writer, Zalman Gradowski, who fell in a revolt at Auschwitz he spearheaded, buried four manuscript accounts of life in death, on which he had inscribed these words, "take heed of this document, for it contains valuable material for the historian." Because of what he and others did, we can refute the liars with a wealth of detail that is unassailable.

To a Christian, reading about the Resistance, it is natural to ask: what did others do? The past twelve months have brought America stories of heroism by Gentiles in some powerful new ways. One was the portrayal by Steven Spielberg of a hero of the Nazi occupation, Oscar Schindler.

And of course, those walking through the Holocaust Museum are reminded of another hero, Raul Wallenberg, who saved hundreds of thousands of Hungarian Jews.

Their heroism is beyond dispute.

The images in Spielberg's film of Schindler and Yitzhak Stern, together pecking out on the typewriter the names of those who could be saved * * * the images of Wallenberg in Hungary, mounting trains bound for Auschwitz and ordering guards to release people with "Swedish" passports—give the lie to the myth that everyone was indifferent.

But we must be careful not to exaggerate either their numbers or their impact. The fact is, that in most cases, nothing was done. And we must confront that, as well.

Why was so little done? For a Christian, this is an agonizing question as I confront it. For if we believe, as I do, that religion is a powerful force for good, why did so many believers and church-goers remain silent in the face of such an allied evil?

One lesson learned from such massive failure is expressed by the famous words attributed to Pastor Niemoller: "When Hitler attacked the Jews * * * I was not a Jew therefore I was not concerned. And when Hitler attacked the Catholics, I was not a Catholic, and therefore I was not concerned * * * then Hitler attacked me and the Protestant church—and there was nobody left to be concerned."

Powerful words.

But for some there is an implication in that paragraph that makes it seem insuffi-

cient. For one way to read it is as a morality play with self interest at its core: we must defend others, so others will defend us.

But we all know self-interest isn't enough. It is essential that those who feel in no danger at all rise in defense of the persecuted. The passion for justice and tolerance must be so ingrained in society that even those feeling most secure will take action to preserve it.

And we must put in place safeguards—of law, of values—that make it impossible for the human race to give vent to its most barbaric impulses during those times when the individual conscience—or even the sum of those consciences—is too weak, or cowed, or terrorized to resist.

Elie Weisel, talking about how Christians should react to the Holocaust, quotes the Hasidic story about a great person who said, "Look, I know how to bring about a change that would benefit the whole world. But the whole world is a huge place, so I'll begin with my country. I don't know my whole country, though; so I'll begin with my town. My town has so many streets; I'll begin on my own street. There are so many houses on my street; I'll begin in mine. There are so many people in my house; I'll begin with myself."

"You begin with yourself," Weisel says.

He is certainly right.

But of course, while we begin with ourselves, we cannot end there. Not in a world where there are those who argue the Holocaust never happened; that cyanide was used for fumigation and that the pictures of gas chambers are fabrications.

There are people who organize themselves as the enemy of truth. We must confront their lies.

We must also confront the temptation to acknowledge intellectually—but only intellectually—that the Holocaust happened, and accept it numbly, without the outrage that can prevent another one.

It is too easy for Americans, shielded for over 130 years from warfare inside our own borders, to say it can't happen here; that the Holocaust happened fifty years ago and in countries without the safeguards that make it impossible to happen in America.

But remember: the Holocaust originated in the country of Goethe and Beethoven, a country that prided itself on its refinement. We can never give in to complacency. No country is exempt from hatred or from demagogues.

And yet, when we look at America, we are certain in our hearts that if a Holocaust happened here it would not be in the America we know. It would not be in the America that has carefully separated and balanced the powers of the state and protected the freedom of its citizens. It would not be in the America whose Declaration of Independence calling for the "inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is venerated not simply within our National Archives, but lives and breathes in our national character.

It would not be the America whose courts have time and again affirmed the separation of Church and state that has been one of our most sacred traditions. It would not be the

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

America whose liberating forces entered the death camps in 1945, to free the survivors, and provide witness that the worst stories we had heard were true.

And it would not be the America that has placed a Holocaust Museum in its National Capitol.

It was a controversial step. There were those who argued this was not an American experience. Who will want to see it? they asked. Who, surrounded by places like the Air & Space Museum, would subject themselves to images of death?

Those questions have been answered. They have been answered by those who crowd in to the Holocaust Museum every weekend. Who stand patiently in line, people of every national origin, every color and every religion to expose their children to exhibits of the most savage things done to children in history.

The Holocaust is not an event to be remembered just by those who survived—or just by Jews or by gypsies. Its memorial should continue to be part of the American experience for everyone.

And there is no better place for it than Washington, to remind those who make the agonizing decisions of foreign policy of the consequences of their decisions.

One remembers, of course, not just to ward off dire consequences. We remember also so we can be inspired. And that is the meaning of Raul Wallenberg.

As opposed to Schindler, who seems to have gradually become aware of this responsibility, Wallenberg knew right from the beginning.

In Kati Marton's book about Wallenberg, she tells of the night he got a terrified call from Tibor Vador, one of his office workers. Agnes Vador was having a baby. They were afraid to go to the hospital.

Wallenberg brought the pregnant woman into his own bedroom, found a Jewish doctor, then paced the corridor outside all night, standing guard, while she gave birth.

The grateful parents insisted Wallenberg help name the baby, and he did: Yvonne.

Years later, this story appeared in the newspapers, and Yvonne recognized the details, came forward, and identified herself.

But, she said, there was one detail that was wrong. She wasn't Jewish.

She had nothing against Jews—in fact, she had married one herself. But she was sure her parents were Catholic.

It was only then, that she learned how terrified her parents had been—in postwar Hungary—to admit that they were Jewish. They didn't even dare tell her.

The effects of the Holocaust did not end when the killing ended. It scarred those who survived. It caused a generation of Jews to feel they could never again trust the countries in which they lived. Some didn't even dare admit their own heritage to their children.

The value of a Raul Wallenberg is to inspire us so we never again fail those who need our trust. Looking back with the perspective of half a century we remember him and others in order to strengthen us when we need strength.

Because the need for heroes is not dead. You see it in Sarajevo. You see it in Somalia. You see it in the Middle East where the courageous leaders of Israel and its Arab neighbors are taking bold risks for peace.

For much of the world the ideals of America—though not always its practices—have stood as its polar opposite. In the long, upward journey of the human experiment, our ideals—freedom, equality, tolerance, justice for all—represent a destiny.

To reach that destiny we must never forget where human beings have failed. So, on this day, we allow—even force—ourselves to again remember the Holocaust in all its barbaric detail. We should not shrink from it. We remember Eva Heyman and mourn the barbarism inflicted on her because only then will we know the terrible capabilities that can lie coiled in the human soul.

But we also remember the acts of heroism like those of Raul Wallenberg. Because that teaches us what we are capable of doing. And that means when the need occurs we won't flinch from our moral responsibility. We will meet our obligations, in our daily lives or in the business that takes place under the marble dome of this building, and make ourselves in the words of Isaiah, "as hiding places from the winds and shelters from the tempests; as rivers of water in dry places; as shadows of a great rock in a weary land."

THE MICRONESIAN GAMES, 1994— "BROTHERHOOD/SISTERHOOD AND EXCELLENCE"

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I went home to Guam for Holy Week and as an added pleasure, I was lucky enough to watch some of the 1994 Micronesian Games which were held on Guam. This was a festival of excellence in competition, but even more, it was a celebration of goodwill, friendliness, and warmth.

My island played host to some 1,800 athletes from throughout the Micronesian region, and everyone pitched in from Government officials to business people to our local military. The sporting venues were in superb shape, second only to the athletes and their sportsmanship.

It truly was a special time on Guahan.

Now the Micronesian Games are over. Eight days of pain, sweat, victory, and defeat. The legacy of the 1994 games is now in the hearts and collective spirit of the people of the Pacific.

People like the three Sison Sisters of Dededo, Guam. Each of the sisters participated in different sports and earned gold medals. They dedicated their success to their parents, and at every game, every event, Delores and Thomas were there for their children.

People like the team from Chuuk who won silver medals in the women's relay race. The Kosrae team gave its canoes to the Chuuk team, which didn't have any of their own. Out of gratitude, the Chuuk team gave Kosrae two of their silver medals.

The emotion I felt when I placed three medals around my own nephew's neck—David Silva—can't be compared to any feeling I've ever experienced. It was a combination of pride, joy, and satisfaction in my family, my people, and my island.

I'd like to mention each and every one of the 1,800 athletes, because I can say with confidence they are all winners. However, out of respect for economy and efficiency, I will not submit each name for the record. So, to the athletes of Chuuk, Kosrae, Nauru,

Pohnpei, the Marshall Islands, Palau, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and my island of Guam, I say with all the passion I can muster, You are outstanding and, by the way, Guam came out ahead in the total medal count as well as in gold medals received.

AN AMERICAN SUCCESS STORY

HON. WALTER R. TUCKER III

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, there will come a time in every individual's life when they must decide if they are prepared to rise to an occasion that may present itself. I have always said, "There is no time to get prepared, when opportunity knocks, one must be prepared."

There are those who would contend that the success stories of this life are little more than lucky men and women who happened to be at the right place at the right time. If in fact that is true, then I would submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that luck is what happens when opportunity meets preparation and those who are prepared are more than lucky, they are indeed blessed.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend young woman who rose to the occasion—a young woman who was prepared when she met an opportunity. Mr. Speaker, that young woman's name is Ms. Latonia Smith.

The Bible says, "Consider that ant in all her ways * * * ." Mr. Speaker, I have studied the ant. The ant is persistent, diligent, loyal, and brave.

When I was elected to office in the fall of 1992, my phone began to ring soon after. It was Latonia Smith; she was inquiring about a staff position. When she was told that all of the positions were filled, she asked, "May I have that in writing please?" When she did not receive that information in writing, she continued to call. She was persistent. That persistence earned Latonia a position in my office as a staff assistant.

Throughout her tenure, Latonia has proved to be a diligent, sincere, and loyal member of my Washington staff. That diligence has earned Ms. Smith two promotions in 14 months. She has gone from staff assistant to special assistant to press secretary. Roll Call magazine wrote about Latonia in their St. Valentine's Day issue for the aforementioned reasons.

Latonia B. Smith, I commend you for your dedication and loyalty and congratulate you on earning the position of press secretary. You are indeed a shining example and role model for the youth of this Nation.

TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge that this month marks the 15th anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act.

In 1979, the United States concluded it could no longer diplomatically ignore the 1 billion Chinese living on the mainland. However, our Government also knew that it could not forget the democratic government residing on Taiwan. Therefore, on August 20, 1979, President Carter signed into law the Taiwan Relations Act, which the Congress overwhelmingly approved. In doing so, our Government put in place a legal mechanism to ensure that Taiwan would continue to prosper and grow; and that the United States will play a key role in that development.

Mr. Speaker, looking back over the past 15 years, it is clear that the Taiwan Relations Act has been a remarkable success. Taiwan, an island of 21 million people has blossomed into our sixth largest trading partner. It is the world's largest holder of foreign reserves, and it has moved beyond a low-wage labor-intensive economy to a technologically advanced economic engine which is on the cutting edge of economic development.

Mr. Speaker, an important aspect of the Taiwan Relations Act was the creation of the Co-ordination Council for North American Affairs, which is headquartered here in Washington, DC, and has offices throughout the United States. The CCNAA has been the source of information, dialog, and exchange. In particular, I want to take the opportunity to commend Ambassador Mou Shih Ding and his able staff on the excellent work they have done here in Washington. Through the fine efforts of the CCNAA, we are assured that this important relationship, which is anchored in the Taiwan Relations Act, will continue to strengthen.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT HOGGS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call your attention to Mr. Robert Hoggs, a resident of the First Congressional District in Indiana.

A pioneer in the public service sector, Mr. Hoggs has dedicated 40 years of his life to the citizens of East Chicago, IN. Robert retired last fall from his position as director of the General Services Department for the city of East Chicago, where he had served since 1972. His administrative duties followed a 21 year career at East Chicago's Inland Steel Tin Mill, a position which fostered his extensive participation in union activities.

A member of Steelworkers Local 1010, he acted as a delegate at the United Steelworkers of America's International Convention, was a member of the basic steel negotiating team, and served as chairman of the union's civil rights committee.

Robert has also been an active participant in the East Chicago branch of the NAACP, the East Chicago Human Rights Commission, the East Chicago Economic Development Commission, the East Chicago Democratic Precinct Organization, the Lake Area United Way, and Pirates, which is a fundraising group supporting TradeWinds Rehabilitation Center in Gary, IN.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting this man who has proved to be an outstanding citizen and exceptional role model for the many young men and women in East Chicago who aspire to similar greatness.

TRIBUTE TO RON RIEGEL

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ron Riegel, superintendent of the Belleville Public School District No. 118.

Mr. Riegel will retire from the Belleville Public School system at the end of this school year after 19 years of dedicated service to his students and fellow educators.

Education is one of the top priorities of America's future. It is the most important investment we can make in our Nation for individual opportunity and national competitiveness.

Mr. Speaker, Ron Riegel has been an outstanding educator and administrator. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. Riegel a future as bright and productive as his past.

ASTORIA CIVIC ASSOCIATION SPONSORS JUDGE CHARLES J. VALLONE SCHOLARSHIP

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the important work of the Astoria Civic Association.

The association began the way most civic organizations get started: with a group of residents concerned about the future of their neighborhood and the environment in which their children grow up. Under the leadership of the late Judge Charles J. Vallone, the association became the model for numerous other groups interested in preserving the bonds of togetherness in their community.

Perhaps the most recognized achievement of the association is the Judge Charles J. Vallone Scholarship Fund, which presents financial awards to students who might not have the financial ability to attend college. Since the scholarship fund's inception in 1967, over \$205,000 has been distributed to deserving and needy children.

The group's annual Christmas/Chanukah Festival engenders harmony and seeks to foster a sense of kinship among people with diverse religious and ethnic backgrounds. Last year alone, almost 500 students participated in entertaining the families who attended.

I would ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this distinguished organization for the outstanding civic and educational work it provides the community of Astoria, Queens.

TRIBUTE TO KUAM AM-FM RADIO AND TV

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate KUAM on their 40th anniversary of AM-FM radio and television broadcasting on Guam.

KUAM began a new era for the people of Guam after the Armed Forces radio station permanently signed off the air in 1954, and on the same day, at 6 a.m., KUAM radio 610 AM began.

On August 8, 1956, KUAM expanded its services by establishing the first commercially owned television station in Guam. KUAM has benefited the people of Guam by being the first to produce several popular local programs such as Women's World, The Allen Sekt and Joe Taimanglo Talent Show, and the Rosary Hour, and many other locally produced programs. KUAM has in the duration of their 40 years on the air always provided fair, balanced, and comprehensive news programs about events and developments with local relevance as well as with special bulletins, emergency information, weather updates, all as a public service to the people of Guam.

KUAM has also contributed enormously to the maintenance of the Chamorro language by being the only real user of the language in the media on Guam. The playing of Chamorro music and the use of Chamorro in KUAM-AM—estasion minagof and isla—is a source of pride and strength for the Chamorro people. This serves as a model for other stations on Guam.

I personally congratulate KUAM and I wish the station much continued success. My fondest wishes are with KUAM on its 40th anniversary of its broadcasting on Guam.

AN AMERICAN SUCCESS STORY

HON. WALTER R. TUCKER III

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, in this world there are those persons who rise to meet the occasions of life. They are shining examples of what happens when preparation meets opportunity. They are the individuals—the women, the men—who have the intestinal fortitude to accept the challenges that may confront them and possess the courage to stay the course. These are the people who give their all and nothing less. They are the difference between ordinary and extraordinary.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to know one of those persons; her name is Audrey L. Gibson.

Audrey Gibson is a graduate of Florida State so she knows what it takes to be a champion—and what it takes to be a success. She is a mother of three so she understands the word "commitment." Ms. Gibson represents the best in all of us, while maintaining the mind and heart of a true servant.

When I needed someone to serve as my Deputy District Administrator, Audrey Gibson

was there. Not for her own selfish reasons, but because a friend called out and said, "Come and help me; I need you."

Mr. Speaker, we don't always have time to get prepared—we must be prepared, for that is one component in the formula of success—preparation. When I needed a new District Administrator, I turned to Audrey Gibson and she was prepared.

Mr. Speaker, Audrey L. Gibson is not only a very valuable member of my staff, as she exercises leadership on a daily basis as my District Administrator, but moreover she is a true friend and tireless supporter.

America, I rise today to pay tribute to a young woman who rose to the occasion that presented itself—who met the challenge head on—a young woman who was prepared when she met her opportunity, a young woman who works countless hours without a word of complaint. I rise to pay tribute to Audrey L. Gibson, my District Administrator, one of the true Americans success stories that I have been privileged to know in my lifetime.

TRIBUTE TO VICTIMS IN HUNGARY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the hundreds of innocent victims who died during the German invasion on March 19, 1944. This day marked the tragedy of months of darkness in Hungary's history. It began as the Nazi Germans deprived the Hungarian people of their sovereign state. The tragedy continued as the nation was victimized to horrors of an organized mass extermination of Hungarian Jews.

We must never forget the suffering that occurred 50 years ago to the Hungarian people. The Hungarian Government is in accordance with this notion in that it maintains its commitment to parliamentary democracy. It will instill the principles of its Constitution and reject any acts contradictory to it. Moreover, the government believes that the remembrance of the Holocaust and the continuation of its present democracy will lead to a nation of dignity and peace.

I believe that these acts are essential. It is important to learn from these past tragedies in order to prevent another defeat to mankind from ever occurring.

THE WORKER RIGHTS AND LABOR STANDARDS TRADE ACT OF 1994

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation—with 53 of my House colleagues as original cosponsors—directing the President to seek the establishment of a working party on worker rights and international labor standards within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT], as

well as a standing committee on this issue within the World Trade Organization [WTO] when it comes into being next year.

This bill, the Worker Rights and Labor Standards Trade Act of 1994, follows-up on House and Senate letters—signed by 68 U.S. Representatives and 20 U.S. Senators, respectively—sent to President Clinton in March urging him to marshal international support to establish a standing committee on worker rights and labor standards within the WTO, and, on an interim basis, a GATT working party on this issue.

I commend the President and U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor for expressing their support for addressing worker rights through the GATT/WTO. In January of this year, President Clinton and the leaders of the European Union discussed the next generation of trade issues to be dealt with as the successor agenda of the Uruguay Round of the GATT. The President specifically identified labor standards as something that must be addressed. With the support of the President, Ambassador Kantor worked tirelessly to convince our trading partners to establish a working party on worker rights and labor standards. Unfortunately, the Marrakesh Ministerial Declaration signed in Morocco on April 15 did not provide for the establishment of a GATT working party or WTO standing committee on this issue because of strong foreign opposition to talking about the relationship between the trading system and internationally recognized labor standards. Instead, an 11th-hour agreement was reached whereby countries will be able to raise new issues, including labor standards, in the preparatory committee, which is charged with establishing the agenda for WTO.

While this small step forward is better than nothing, it does not guarantee that a working party or standing committee on worker rights will be established within the GATT/WTO. Many of our trading partners objected to the creation of a GATT working party on worker rights, claiming that it was a "new" issue. However, linking respect for worker rights and labor standards is not a new or radical concept in U.S. or international policy discussions. Indeed, for nearly 50 years, the GATT has turned a deaf ear to addressing worker rights and labor standards despite repeated entreaties from U.S. trade negotiators in both Democratic and Republican administrations.

In 1988, the United States formally proposed for the first time during the Uruguay round a GATT Working Party on Worker Rights and Trade. The purpose of this working party would have been to clearly establish that it is unjustifiable for any country or any of its industries to seek to gain competitive advantage in international trade through the systematic denial of fundamental internationally recognized worker rights. It would not have been within the purview of this working party to consider the comparative advantage that many developing countries, with sizeable numbers of unemployed workers, derive from lower unit labor costs in different modes of production.

The objectives of the proposed working party were to explore ways in which to link the conduct of international trade to respect for those fundamental worker rights—including the freedom of association, the right to orga-

nize and bargain collectively, and the prohibition of forced or compulsory labor—which empower workers everywhere to help themselves and to share more fully in the benefits of trade within countries, as well as among them. The imposition of uniform labor standards, such as wages and hours, was not an objective.

Last week in Marrakesh, the international community once again balked at a golden opportunity to examine the relationship between the global trading system and internationally recognized labor standards through a working party in the GATT and a standing committee in the WTO. Now, more than ever, it is up to the United States to take a decisive leadership role and insist that this long-neglected issue be addressed.

My bill is a way to demonstrate political support for the Clinton administration's efforts to convince our trading partners that this issue will not go away, since it will be up to the Congress to approve the implementing legislation for the Uruguay round.

THE 105TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA LOCAL UNION NO. 433

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Local Union No. 433. This year, Local No. 433 will celebrate their 105th anniversary.

In 1889, 8 years after the founding of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a group of carpenters in Belleville, IL, met and formed Local Union No. 433 with 12 members and \$.95 cash on hand. From that humble beginning Local Union No. 433 now boasts 465 members.

Mr. Speaker, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 433 is affiliated with the Illinois State Council of Carpenters, the Southern Illinois District Council of Carpenters, the Southern Illinois Builders Association and the Illinois State AFL-CIO. Their officials and members serve as delegates to the Southwestern Illinois Central Labor Council, The Building Trades, the Committee on Political Education, the Union Label League and the Labor Day Committee.

I ask my colleagues to join me as I salute the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' goal to better the conditions of the worker and thereby make the community and our Nation a better place to live.

SCHOOL SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION HONORED FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, on April 29, the School Settlement Association, Inc., will

hold its annual dinner dance. I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues the tremendous contributions which this exemplary social service agency has made, and continues to make, to the Greenpoint/Williamsburg community of Brooklyn.

Founded in 1901, the School Settlement Association, Inc., has developed a well-deserved reputation for providing innovative programming along with an excellent method of service delivery. During its nine decades of service, SSAI has grown into an agency which serves over 6,000 individuals daily.

It would take too long for me to list all of the many services which SSAI offers to the community. They range from truancy/dropout/drug education prevention programs, teen pregnancy services, career and young parent counseling services, to athletic activities, team sports tournaments, and evening recreational programs. SSAI also runs highly successful latchkey programs for children of working parents, home attendant programs for low income elderly and disabled clients, and afterschool and summer camp food programs.

Mr. Speaker, great neighborhoods don't happen overnight. It takes hard work and the dedication of many committed individuals. The Greenpoint and Williamsburg communities of northern Brooklyn are great neighborhoods precisely because of the efforts of groups like the School Settlement Association, Inc. That's why I would like my colleagues to join with me now in recognizing SSAI's contributions to Brooklyn, and wishing them another 100 years of service to the community.

CONGRESSMAN ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD CONGRATULATING HIT RADIO-100: KOKU, AGANA FOR ITS STOP THE VIOLENCE CAMPAIGN

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, in my home district of Guam, we have been concerned with the increase in crime for many years now. The scourge of escalating violence and lawlessness has been on the rise nationally, with younger offenders and higher rates of recidivism. However, I am very proud to tell you that we are fighting back, and one of our local radio stations has been leading the battle.

On my island home, once not long ago, we had little lawlessness. Once our many ancestral lands, historic landmarks, and stately buildings were free of graffiti. Now unfortunately, we also have gangs and gang activity. These recent events so troubled radio station manager Ray Gibson at Hit Radio-100 that he took to the airways against the violence.

In September 1993, prompted by students at the John F. Kennedy High School in Tumon, Guam, Gibson began the stop the violence campaign. The students elected him honorary chairman of SAVE—Students Against Violence for Education.

The radio station made air time available for the students, but the kids were encouraged to

come up with their own ad campaign. SAVE was formed by the kids, and it has become quite popular.

Hit Radio-100 is a family radio station, and it promotes positive activities in the community. The stop the violence campaign featured peaceful get-togethers, park cleanups and an islandwide chain for peace. This was not a station promotion, but Gibson appeared at every function, provided musical entertainment, and gave funds for refreshments out of his own pocket.

Since the strategy was gaining in popularity, Gibson next contacted some mainland radio stations and learned that no one else was doing anything like this. He shared our success with those DJ's in the hope that they will follow suit.

Yes, Guam still has gangs, but Ray has started the process of diffusing the violent activities. Now, some of our island gangs are playing football in an organized league. Gibson paid for the uniforms.

Yes, the gangs are still intact. Now they compete for air time and are judged on their creativity. Instead of marking the territory with graffiti, they perform what Gibson calls shoutouts.

The group will get together at a location they choose, and the station will tape them shouting out a slogan. The one Gibson likes best is: "Cease the violence, increase the peace."

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Hit Radio's station manager Ray Gibson, and all the kids involved in SAVE. In these times of increasing violence, it is important to know that there are young people who are trying to make changes for the better. It is important to recognize Guam's home for the future and best natural resource—its young people.

TRIBUTE TO PROJECT VISION, INC.

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Project Vision, Inc., a nonprofit ophthalmic program with volunteer physicians from the United States. This organization has provided services for underprivileged people in Israel which should clearly be acknowledged and commended.

Project Vision's Operation Outreach, along with Kupat Holim Clalit, offers ophthalmic diagnosis and treatment to at least 1,000 patients every month. The program is particularly special for its conviction to provide services to people regardless of their ability to pay, as well as its equal treatment to people of all ethnicity, religious conviction, and political background.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to commend Project Vision on creating a mobile eye clinic on March 14, 1994. In its initial week of operation, the mobile van visited four villages, two Arab Druze, one Jewish and one kibbutz, treating approximately 280 patients. In addition, Project Vision sponsors fellowship exchange, a retinal program at Nahariyah Hospital, and a model ambulatory center at the Lin Clinic in Haifa.

I congratulate all the volunteers who have made this organization a success. These fine men and women have made a significant contribution to the people of Israel, and I encourage them to continue their worthwhile deeds.

CITY COLLEGE SCHOOL OF NURSING HONORED ON OCCASION OF 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important event which will take place in New York City this Saturday, April 23, 1994. On that day, The City College School of Nursing, City University of New York, will be celebrating its 25th anniversary as one of the most culturally and linguistically diverse baccalaureate nursing programs in the United States.

During its 25 years of existence, approximately 1800 students have graduated from the School of Nursing program. The majority of these students decide to remain in the New York City area. Graduates of the School of Nursing program are employed in a variety of health care settings ranging from medical centers in every borough to school departments and visiting nursing agencies.

During the past few years, City College has experienced a dramatic increase in enrollments. Approximately 740 students in City College are currently following a nursing curriculum and 226 students are enrolled in upper division nursing courses. Yet throughout this period of expansion, the School has retained its incredible commitment to diversity: more than 90 percent of the nursing students at City College are of ethnic minority groups. Of the many ethnic groups represented, almost half are non-primary speakers of English and about 60 percent were born outside of the country. The students range in age from early twenties to over fifty, with a median age of 27. In addition, City College has an enrollment of men in its nursing program which is much higher than the national average.

City College also works hard to keep the nursing program open to students of different financial backgrounds. Almost 40 percent of the students are parents and the sole financial support for their families. But in an effort to keep up with rising tuition costs, over half the student body receives some type of financial aid.

Despite its success, the School continues to take on new challenges, constantly striving to be the best nursing program it can be. In fact, its faculty just recently completed a curriculum revision with a major focus placed on pluralism and cultural diversity. I am pleased to say that due recognition of the school's contribution to pluralism and the education of minority students has been demonstrated by a 150,000 dollar grant from the Aaron Diamond Foundation.

With its revised curriculum and a growing multicultural body, the City College School of Nursing is celebrating its silver anniversary with the commitment, leadership, and re-

sources to enter the 21st century. I know that the School will continue to live up to the challenge of providing quality education which meets the health care needs of New York's diverse population.

Mr. Speaker, because of its many contributions to our community and our country, I would like my colleagues to join with me in applauding the City College School of Nursing on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. I know we all wish it another 125 years of success.

SAN DIEGAN NAMED "TEACHER OF THE YEAR"

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the contributions of Ms. Sandra McBrayer, the 1994 National Teacher of the Year.

As former president of the board of education of the San Diego Unified School District and a member, myself, of the teaching profession, I am very, very pleased that she has been selected to represent us. Ms. McBrayer is the best that this profession has to offer.

Ms. McBrayer has recognized and filled a great unmet need: In 1988, she founded and developed the first successful classroom in California for homeless youth. She is a special educator, one who spends 24 hours a day at her job, one who encourages students to call her at home in emergencies, one who tracks them down when they fail to show up for class.

Her compassion and her dedication to her students is wonderful to behold. They consider her a friend who will listen and whom they can trust.

She is helping us all to realize that we must change the way we educate our children in the modern world. She has said we must educate the whole child, fully engaging the mind, heart, and soul.

She instills in many young people the belief that they not only can function in this society that has treated them so harshly, but that they can achieve at their highest potential. Already, about 25 of her graduates are enrolled in college, and one has graduated.

As the third teacher from San Diego County to receive this prestigious honor, she carries on a proud tradition. As National Teacher of the Year, Ms. McBrayer can speak to a national audience about her experiences as an urban teacher and about the needs of our youth. She has much to say, and we should all listen.

TRIBUTE TO SALEM, IL: BIRTH-PLACE OF THE GI BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago on June 18 the United States recognized the con-

tribution of the men and women who served in our Armed Forces by establishing the GI Bill of Rights. I am proud to represent the birthplace of that concept: Salem, IL.

On November 4, 1943, an American Legion banquet brought Legion members from across Illinois to Salem, the county seat of Marion County. After the banquet, a group of veterans discussed the problems facing servicemen returning from the military.

Servicemen across the country recognized the challenges facing returning veterans. This group of Legionnaires in Salem, however, transformed their discussion into a comprehensive idea: a bill of rights. This plan would include education; job training; home, farm, and business loans; special training for the disabled; and much more. It would eventually become the most comprehensive piece of legislation ever written for America's veterans.

The GI Bill and subsequent veteran's compensation legislation has helped to educate 7.8 million veterans, helped 14 million buy homes, and enabled countless Americans to get back on their feet after returning from military service.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Salem for its role in this remarkable achievement. The GI Bill is yet another example of the outstanding contribution Salem, IL has made to the history of our Nation.

KING'S COLLEGE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTER AN ASSET TO THE COMMUNITY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to say a few words about a new educational resource center established at King's College in Wilkes-Barre, PA.

The Educational Conference Center, under the direction of brother Herman E. Zaccarelli, offers much to business and nonprofit organizations that are looking for a convenient and modern facility in which to hold conferences.

Northeastern Pennsylvania has many advantages that make it a great place to live and do business, and the City of Wilkes-Barre is proud to have an asset such as the King's College Educational Conference Center as part of its community.

REFORMING GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 20, 1994 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

REFORMING GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

Although the process has not garnered many headlines, the "reinventing govern-

ment" initiative is moving forward in Washington and in federal offices across the country to make government work better and cost less.

Most dramatically, the President and Congress are proceeding with massive reductions in government personnel. The goal is to cut over 252,000 federal workers by 1999. This will save billions of dollars and result in the smallest federal workforce since Lyndon Johnson became President. But reductions in personnel are not the only way to save money and improve performance. Various federal agencies are designing and implementing plans for more efficient operations. One important area where changes are coming is in procurement—the government's purchase of goods and services.

BACKGROUND

In performing its various tasks, the federal government purchases about \$200 billion of goods and services each year, everything from paper clips to aircraft carriers. The Department of Defense accounts for about two-thirds of that total. About 142,000 federal employees work on procurement. Any system this large will have some shortcomings—rigid rules, too much paperwork, detailed specifications, multiple inspections and audits. I have heard endless stories from federal workers about not getting supplies and equipment they need, getting them late, or watching the government spend too much for them. One employee said it took a year to buy a computer and another said the government paid \$600 for an item that cost \$300. The problems with government procurement demand reform.

In recent years, the media features revelations of waste, fraud, and abuse in military procurement. Many will remember stories about \$435 hammers and \$700 toilet seats being bought by the Pentagon. Unfortunately such stories have not disappeared. Just last month a congressional investigation discovered that a defense contractor was charging \$544 for a spark-plug connector that could be, and in fact was, purchased from an auto parts store for under \$11. Pentagon procurement is not the only source of problems, just the most prominent.

It would be a mistake to concentrate only on fraud and abuse, important as they are. More common is inefficiency caused by the very rules and procedures that govern federal procurement. Federal procurement regulations run 1600 pages, with 2900 more pages of agency-specific supplements. These rules and regulations were created for rational and even laudable purposes—to prevent fraud and profiteering, ensure quality and safety, and promote desired social goals. Any example of the latter are the requirements that the government reserve some procurement for small businesses. Safeguards against fraud and favoritism sometimes necessitate extra checks and balances in the system.

One consequence is that government rules and regulations add time and expense to most purchases. Some of this "red tape" may serve a purpose, but much does not. One example of excessive specifications for safety and quality was made famous last year by Vice President, Gore, who publicized the government's nine pages of requirements for ashtrays purchased for use in federal agencies. Elaborate travel voucher procedures and cost the federal government about \$2 billion a year.

All this results in costs far in excess of those in the private sector. Estimates vary, but procurement regulations add 20-40 percent to the costs of goods and services. Another measure of the problem is that over-

head expenses account for as much as 40 percent of government procurement expenditures compared to 5-15 percent in the private sector. Some of this is probably unavoidable in areas like national defense where only a few companies exist that can build the hightech weapons requested by the Pentagon. Clearly, however, the costs of many rules and regulations can outweigh the intended benefits.

HOW TO EFFECT CHANGE

The President and Congress are working together to reform the procurement process. Some of this can be done by the agencies themselves without congressional action, and several, including the Department of Defense, have begun the process. But most of procurement procedure is written into law and therefore requires congressional action to change it. Comprehensive procurement reform legislation is proceeding through the House and Senate and should be completed this year.

Four principles guide current efforts to revamp federal procurement: simplification, decentralization, competition, and commercialization. First, simplification means the elimination of unnecessary regulations and specifications for the products to be bought and the procedures used to purchase them. Second, decentralization would cut the layers of decision-making by reducing the number of officials who must approve a decision to make a purchase and allowing lower-level managers to make more final decisions about procurement. For example, agencies should be allowed to make purchases under \$100,000 through simplified procedures. Third, competition would increase the use of the market to produce lower costs and higher quality for government purchases. One approach is to end government monopolies, such as printing services provided by the Government Printing Office. Another is to provide government purchasers with continually updated information on suppliers and prices so that they can get the best deal possible. Finally, commercialization means buying more products "off-the-shelf" instead of having specially produced items that meet often unnecessary government specifications, as with the ashtrays. When the government buys a pillow or an integrated circuit it should not have to buy products designed to government specifications when equally good commercial products are available. This applies to military as well, where experts believe many items specially built to "military specifications" could be replaced with cheaper but no less reliable commercial equivalents.

CONCLUSION

I applaud the efforts to streamline procurement. Taxpayers have a right to expect prudent spending. Hundreds of government employees have told me about the problems in the system and possible ways to solve them. They often feel ways to solve them. They often feel trapped by rules and regulations they did not create and do not like. They hate the waste and inefficiency and want to do better by the American people. While we cannot expect miracles from any attempt to reform such a complicated process, my view is that the current effort will bring substantial improvements and help ensure that our tax dollars are better spent. There is no reason why we should pay more, and get less, from our government.

DR. PAUL KENNEDY—WORLD WAR II VETERAN AND RESPECTED SURGEON

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, few Americans escape the necessity of placing their lives, at one time or another, in the hands of a member of the medical profession. Fortunate, indeed, are the thousands of people who were patients of this doctor and consummate surgeon. I rise today to honor Paul Andrew Kennedy, M.D. People of all walks of life, from the obscure to the prominent, from the soldier on the battlefield to the prisoner of war, from the desperate urgency of the midnight accident injury to the meticulous planning of the installation of one of the earliest cardiac pacemakers, all have benefited from the magnificent surgical skills, the finely honed technique, and the legendary dedication and compassion of Dr. Kennedy.

The son of Martin Paul Kennedy and Mary Conner of Scranton, PA, young Paul, born November 19, 1912, showed his early toughness and dexterity as a starring member of Central High's football team. At a mere 5'8" tall, he was Georgetown University's star quarterback for 3 years. Dubbed "Little Thunder" for his loud and plainly articulated football signals, he also was the winner of the Dixon Medal for Oratory, and the most efficient commander in ROTC with a bright future ahead in law. Subsequent to his graduation, however, he underwent an emergency appendectomy which changed the course of his life. On recovering successfully from the surgery, with characteristic decisiveness, he changed his career from law to medicine. Funding his way through extra course-work using football coaching skills, he finally graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1939 as president of his senior class.

After completing his internship and 1 year of residency at Geisinger Memorial Hospital in Danville, PA, Dr. Kennedy sought to fulfill his 1-year military obligation entering as a captain in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army in 1941. But in 1942, after Pearl Harbor, and with the entrance of the United States into World War II, that 1 year stretched to 5. As part of the Second Auxiliary Surgical Group, Dr. Kennedy sailed to North Africa, leaving behind his young wife, Marian Haggarty, and his two small children. He then spent the next 3 years following the Allied Forces through Tunisia, Italy, France, and Germany—wherever action was the heaviest. Often out of touch with his family and news from the States, he learned about the birth of his third child on reading a 2-week-old announcement he found in a tattered "Stars and Stripes."

As a surgeon in a small mobile medical team under the command of Dr. Gordon F. Madding, and later, in command of his own team, Dr. Kennedy performed 475 operations on wounded soldiers, both Allied personnel, and prisoners of war. All of these cases were meticulously illustrated and documented, and helped to account for the broad knowledge Dr. Kennedy came to possess about individual de-

viations in the human anatomy. The experience of caring and dealing with the victims of violence and trauma, particularly those who had suffered the horrors of prison camp life, remained with Dr. Kennedy throughout his life and deepened the compassion he felt for his patients. He was honorably discharged from the Army in September 1954 as a veteran of nine campaigns and recipient of a Bronze Star.

After finishing his formal training at the University of Buffalo, under the tutelage of Dr. John D. Stewart, Dr. Kennedy qualified as a diplomate with the American College of Surgeons and the American Board of Thoracic Surgery and began his own private practice. He also accepted the post of assistant clinical professor of surgery at the University of Buffalo and qualified as a Fellow of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma, and as a member of the Society for Surgery of the Alimentary Tract. It was during this time that Dr. Kennedy began working with Dr. William Shadack, the leading inventor and developer of the heart pacemaker, to advance the surgical techniques necessary to successfully implant pacemakers.

In 1961, Dr. Kennedy moved to California with his wife and five of their six children—the oldest serving with the U.S. Army at the time—and collaborated with Dr. Gordon F. Madding on the international publication of the definitive book "Trauma of the Liver." He also worked with Dr. Madding and others in editing a number of surgical books, and wrote numerous medical journal articles on various surgical problems. In addition to private surgical practice in the bay area, Dr. Kennedy served as assistant clinical professor of surgery at Stanford School of Medicine. It was at Peninsula Hospital in 1965 that he performed the first successful pacemaker implant on a patient in the San Francisco Bay area.

As a member of the San Francisco, Pacific Coast, and Western Thoracic surgical societies, Dr. Kennedy enjoyed a prominent career on the west coast, but he never relinquished the personal attention he gave to each of his patients. Until he retired due to the onset of Parkinson's disease, he frequently performed emergency surgery on the victims of late-night automobile accidents or other traumatic events.

When Parkinson's disease struck him, Dr. Kennedy was forced to retire from active surgical practice in June 1980. From then until his death on December 1, 1993, he remained a valuable consultant and member of our community. He is sorely missed, but his legacy lives on in the many life-saving surgical techniques he advanced and in the example of courage and love he set for his colleagues, community, family, and friends.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM HEASLEY,
PENNSYLVANIA'S DISTINGUISHED
PRINCIPAL OF THE YEAR

HON. RON KLICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. KLICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Pennsylvania's Distinguished Prin-

cial of the Year, Mr. William Heasley, who was selected in October 1993 by the Pennsylvania Association of Elementary School Principals. He serves as the principal of Grandview Elementary School in Natrona Heights, PA.

Mr. Heasley was chosen for this prestigious award out of over 1,500 elementary school principals, assistant principals, and supervisors throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a result of the outstanding and unique programs he has implemented at Grandview that benefit both the students and the community.

Some of Mr. Heasley's educational accomplishments include initiating a Grandview pride program which acknowledges students' efforts both academically and behaviorally; implementing STAR, an acronym for Success Through Accepting Responsibility; and developing an early childhood component which reaches 100 preschool children to give them an early, successful start to their schooling. Our great State is especially proud of the district's instructional support team, developed as a pilot program in the State, in which a group of teachers meet and find solution for individual students who are having trouble coping with school. Mr. Heasley deserves this award for his diligence, innovation, and pursuit of excellence in educational programs.

Mr. Heasley resides in Natrona Heights, PA, and has been principal of Grandview Elementary School in the Highlands School District for the past 7 years. He earned his B.A. at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, and he received his masters degree and his elementary principal's certification from the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Pennsylvania's Distinguished Principal of the Year, Mr. William Heasley.

THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize the 15th anniversary of the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979.

As many of my colleagues are aware, America has had a dual relationship in the South China seas. We are all familiar with the population giant, the Peoples Republic of China, and the small, democratic nation that has become a world participant on a scale normally reserved for behemoths, the Republic of China on Taiwan. After the defeat of the democratic KMT Government and its escape to the island of Taiwan, America faced a difficult series of choices. We could not ignore our friends in Taiwan, yet we had to recognize the unrepresented masses on the mainland.

This dual relationship of mainland and island took its final form with the passage of the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979. This Act established a means for America to interact with the 21 million people of Taiwan, and thereby maintain a relationship that had stretched for

more than four decades. The TRA has some rather unique aspects: it gives the Congress a well-defined statutory role in conducting United States foreign policy toward Taiwan. It calls for the President as well as the Congress to determine the nature of self-defense articles and services to be made available to Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker, this puts the Congress in the driver's seat with regards to peace, security, and stability in the Western Pacific region.

We are aided in our quest for peace in the region by the able staff of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, the representative body established under the Taiwan Relations Act to conduct business with the Government of the United States. Representative Mou Shih Ding has done an excellent job in working to ensure the bonds between the United States and Taiwan continue to prosper.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with the CCNAA, and am pleased that we have such a wonderful tool in the Taiwan Relations Act.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MICHAEL HALL

HON. DAN HAMBURG

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. HAMBURG. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my sincere condolences to the family of WO Michael Hall of Windsor, pilot of one of the U.S. helicopters shot down by Air Force fighter jets over Northern Iraq.

Michael Hall graduated from Healdsburg High School in 1984. His father was a recreational pilot and Michael's love of flying developed at an early age, with his father showing him the ropes. Completing his training at Sonoma County Airport, he took his first solo flight a week before he got his regular driver's license at age 16.

According to his father, Michael "wasn't interested in flying combat missions. He wasn't interested in combat. He liked the idea he was helping people. He liked what he was doing now even better—evacuation missions, bringing supplies and things to the villages. He loved flying." As so many of our young people do, Michael Hall, joined the military looking for a better life, looking for a way to help people, and looking for a way to fulfill his dream of flying.

His life is gone forever, but nagging questions remain. Mr. Speaker, it is vitally important that we get to the bottom of what happened on April 14. We owe it to Michael, his wife, his parents, and to the other families who lost loved ones in that tragic incident.

CONGRESS MUST PASS A TOUGH CRIME BILL

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, the senseless killing of two Japanese tourists in California trag-

ically underscores what I've heard from people in northeast Wisconsin and the thousands of questionnaire responses they have sent to me in Washington: It's time to get tough on criminals.

People are concerned about rising crime rates and they are demanding action. And with good reason: Statistics show that every year, nearly 5 million Americans are victims of violent crime. Another 19 million are victims of property crime.

A murder is committed every 21 minutes in the United States. A rape, every 5 minutes. A robbery, every 46 seconds. Why such staggering figures? Because we aren't keeping criminals in prison.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 69 percent of young adults released from prison are arrested again within 6 years, after committing an average of 13 new crimes. Overall, 7 percent of criminals commit 70 percent of all violent crimes. The numbers are frightening, and they should make us all very angry.

Americans are fed up. It's time for a new approach to fighting crime, one based on the premise that if a thug is behind bars, he can't commit another murder, rape, or robbery.

That's why Congress must pass a tough crime bill.

The best solution to crime is to keep violent felons locked up. Here's how: We will allocate \$10 billion to States to put more violent criminals behind bars, but only if States enact truth-in-sentencing laws. Truth-in-sentencing laws means a 30-year sentence is just that: 30 years, no parole.

Criminals aren't stupid. They know that in the unlikely event they are caught, tried, and convicted, they'll only serve a fraction of their sentences. Today's overburdened criminal justice system makes crime worth the risk.

Our plan would change that. When punishment is inevitable, it is a true deterrent. This crime bill is the first step to changing the system. Criminals will think long and hard before committing an offense if they know they won't be back out on the street in a few months.

Reform of the criminal justice system has been a long time coming. It's wrong that law-abiding Americans—who work hard, pay their taxes, and raise their kids—have to live in fear.

Congress must work together to pass a bill that punishes criminals and protects victims—for a change.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot rest until every man, woman, and child in American can walk down any street in American and feel safe. Congress must pass a tough, effective crime bill.

TRIBUTE TO DRS. KENNETH AND GENEVA TEMPLE

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, two educators are retiring after more than 50 years of service—each—to a school in our district. On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Caro-

lina, we wish to offer our congratulations to Drs. Kenneth and Geneva Temple for their more than a combined century of service to John Wesley College in High Point, NC.

On Sunday, May 1, 1994, family and friends will gather at First Wesleyan Church in High Point to honor Drs. Kenneth and Geneva Temple for all they have done for their school, church, and community. The Temples will retire after the longest tenure of employment in the college's 62-year history. Dr. Kenneth Temple will retire with 58 consecutive years of service, while Dr. Geneva Temple retires after 57 years of continuous service. After all of these years, the Temples have become synonymous with John Wesley College.

Dr. Kenneth Temple came to John Wesley College in 1936. He received his education at Eastern Nazarene College in Quincy, MA, and the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Dr. Geneva Temple came to John Wesley College a year after her husband. She received her educational training at Appalachian State Teachers college and the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. For more than 50 years, they have shared their knowledge, compassion, and concern with the many students who attended John Wesley College.

In good times, as well as bad, Drs. Kenneth and Geneva Temple have guided John Wesley College with strong, yet loving hands. Alumni, now scattered throughout the world, still hold them in the highest regard. Those who follow after them will have big shoes to fill, and Drs. Kenneth and Geneva Temple leave a legacy which will be hard to match. For more than 50 years each, they have educated, counseled, and befriended untold numbers of John Wesley College students, faculty, and staff. Because of the many lives they have touched, their spirit and love will live on forever.

On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we congratulate Drs. Kenneth and Geneva Temple on more than 50 years of service—each—to John Wesley College in High Point, NC. We also extend to them our best wishes for much health and happiness in the coming years.

HONORING CONRAD GRAUER

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this week in my district, hundreds of youngsters will participate in the opening of the Kingsbridge Little League season. As in years past, the baseball fields will be finely groomed and families will gather together to watch the games.

One integral part of this scene, however, will be missing. Conrad "Cooney" Grauer, who founded the Kingsbridge Little League in 1955, passed away last August. For nearly 40 years, Cooney Grauer devoted his time and energy to the youth of the community. He rounded up uniforms, pushed a wheel barrow around the fields, and pitched batting practice. In short, he brought the joy of baseball to hundreds of youth.

Cooney Grauer's roots in semi-pro baseball began a love affair with the sport that contin-

ued throughout his life. A baseball field named in his honor now stands at Bailey Avenue and West 234th Street, and it is probably the most appropriate tribute to Cooney Grauer we could imagine. Each youngster that sets foot on that field will ask about the man for whom it is named, and they can then be told about the dedication of Cooney Grauer.

To the family and friends of Cooney Grauer, I express my condolences on your loss and the appreciation of the entire community. You can be comforted by the fact that Cooney Grauer brought the baseball into the lives of hundreds of youngsters and enriched the entire community through his good works.

REFUSENIK ALEXANDER MAGIDOVICH

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my concern over the continued plight of Russian state secrecy refuseniks. As I have stated on several occasions in the past, it has become in the last 5 years much easier to emigrate from Russia. However, there are still some individuals who have been refused permission to leave Russia. Today, I wish to speak about the case of Alexander and Elena Magidovich of Tula, Russia, who have been denied the right to leave for over 21 years and who are still being refused today.

Since 1973 Alexander and Elena, along with their two children Benzion and Hana, have been denied the right to leave, first under the Soviet Union and now under Russian authority. The family has reapplied in 1977, 1983, and again in March 1993.

Alexander has made his profession in mechanical engineering. In addition, he has an interest in publishing a Russian-Hebrew dictionary. Alexander is a talented individual that has routinely been unable to provide for his family because of incarcerations and persecution.

After Alexander Magidovich reapplied in 1977, he was interrogated by the KGB concerning Natan Sharansky. In 1980, he was arrested and charged with anti-Soviet agitation. He was held for 5 months in the Serbsky Psychiatric Institute before being transferred to prison, tried and sentenced to 2½ years imprisonment. He served his sentence at a labor camp in the far north, near Archangel.

Russia, as a CSCE member, has pledged to allow freedom of movement of its people. While Russia has made important progress in this respect, and freedom of movement has largely ceased to be a problem area, individuals such as Mr. Magidovich and his family continue to be denied the right to leave.

Mr. President, I urge Russia to comply with their CSCE commitments and to honor the human rights of their citizens. According to the CSCE Vienna follow-up meeting of January 1989, all CSCE members pledged that applications for travel abroad should be handled with expediency and in a non-arbitrary manner. It is time for Mr. Magidovich's family to be permitted to emigrate.

KEY DOCUMENTS PROVE INNOCENCE OF JOSEPH OCCHIPINTI

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, as part of my continuing efforts to bring to light all the facts in the case of former Immigration and Naturalization Service agent Joseph Occhipinti, I submit into the RECORD a sworn affidavit made out by one Angel Nunez:

THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

United States, Plaintiff, versus Joseph Occhipinti, Defendant.

DECLARATION OF ANGEL NUNEZ ESQ

I, Angel Nunez, declare as follows:

1. I am attorney duly admitted to the State of Pennsylvania Bar Association and am a member of the Philadelphia Bar Association. I reside in the state of New York at 240 Nagle Avenue, Apartment 14G, New York, New York 10034.

2. In the Fall of 1992, I met with several FBI agents including Steve Jarret and Lionel Barron who told me they were investigating the Joseph Occhipinti case and Dominican Organized crime.

3. I fully cooperated with the investigation giving the agents information about potential witnesses I had learned about and with my clients consent I provided them with full access to all written documents in my possession.

4. It was expected that a full investigation of the allegations pro and against Mr. Occhipinti would have taken place, however, the manner in which the investigation was conducted led me to not only complain to the FBI but also to question the sincerity and impartiality of the investigation.

5. I provided agent Jarret with the names of Mr. Peter Navarro, a respected Dominican Airlines executive, who complained to me that after cooperating fully with the investigation and being told that his testimony would be kept confidential, his name was given to persons implicated in the frame-up as being their accuser.

6. I complained to Jarret's partner bitterly about the implications of placing Mr. Navarro's life in jeopardy by having given out his name in this manner and that I felt it was an appalling investigative technique to have given Mr. Navarro's name to Pel Custillo, a convicted felon and member of the Federation of Dominican Businessmen and Industrialist.

7. A second source of information was a Dominican woman named Victoria Lopez, who provided an affidavit which told of her listening to a conversation where Mr. Liberato was overheard saying that he was going to "set up" this Federal Agent who had raided his establishment. Ms. Lopez asked for her affidavit to remain confidential and she became very afraid because the FBI went to her residence showing their ID's and asking for her. Her fear is understandable since people in her building were known to her to be drug dealers and she was afraid that they might think she was complaining about their activities. I do not know Ms. Lopez personally but from all appearances she was willing to cooperate with law enforcement the one time we met. I remember a phone conversation in which she even volunteered to go to the FBI office in Queens to

prevent her from being seen with strange persons in her neighborhood. The above mentioned episode must have had such a frightening impact on her, that the last time she called me was in a panic, wishing to tell me that she did not want to have anything to do with this matter since it was placing her at personal risk and she had children to think about.

8. My name was also used in questioning witnesses and the situation became so tense in February of 1993, that I prepared an affidavit explaining this problem, after being told to "watch my back" by a New York police detective who was being dissuaded from continuing his investigation into matters pertaining to the Occhipinti case.

9. On January 14, 1992, I executed an affidavit which was provided to the FBI, setting forth the names of more than fifty witnesses who had information pertinent to the Mr. Occhipinti's allegations of a conspiracy against him. In addition I also set out facts tending to show prosecutorial misconduct which prevented a fair trial. These allegations of first hand personal experiences should have been investigated. As far as I know, none of these charges or witnesses were ever interviewed by the FBI. The reason for this belief lies in the fact that all the letters citing the results of the FBI investigation, do not mention the allegations made in my affidavit.

10. All of the described acts showed bias and irregularity in the manner of conducting the investigation. I realized that all the information that was provided to the FBI was being used to undermine Mr. Occhipinti's case. In fact it soon became clear that the ones being investigated were the proponents of Mr. Occhipinti's innocence.

11. It is hoped that the FBI will look into these facts and take corrective actions which will insure an unbiased and properly conducted investigation. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

CHEMICAL AGENT TESTING DURING WORLD WAR II

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, in recent months, it has come to light that the U.S. Government, during the 1940's, was involved in conducting tests of chemical agents against U.S. military personnel. Often, this testing was done in relative secrecy, without the full knowledge or consent of those servicemen exposed, and without a clear understanding of the long-term health effects involved.

One of those servicemen is a constituent of mine, Charles McGraw, who lives in Ogden, UT. Mr. McGraw wrote me a letter to describe what his experience was and the tremendous ill-health effects which he is suffering from today as a result.

I believe that the U.S. Government, and the Congress, should learn the lessons that must be learned from the past. We simply cannot treat our military personnel—or any human being, in this manner ever again. I hope that we can all learn from Mr. McGraw's words:

The letter follows:

79-059 O—97 Vol. 140 (Pt. 6) 24

To Whom it May Concern:

I am a Retired Army Master Sergeant. I was born September 20, 1915. I enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1934 and retired in 1955.

During my service, I was assigned to the Chemical Warfare Branch of the Army.

In 1942, I attended the first Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

While there, I was involved in the testing of Mustard Gas and other Blister Gasses. I participated in many experimental mustard gas tests. These tests were Chamber Tests, Field Tests, and skin sensitivity tests.

During Field Tests, the ground was sprayed with Mustard Gas, equipment was sprayed, and we were required to clean-up the area and equipment. We wore protective clothing. The clothing was part of the test to determine whether or not it was reliable!

The skin sensitivity test left scars on my arm that I have to this day.

During this test, drops of Mustard Gas were placed on the arm. The blisters formed, and the size was measured daily.

During the last eight years, I have had lung problems. The last year, it has become severe. I have had blisters on my right cornea, and now I have no sight in that eye.

I am being treated at Hill Air Force Base Hospital and the University of Utah hospital. Medical Reports from both hospitals offer no conclusion to the cause.

Sincerely,

M/SGT. CHARLES R. MCGRAW, USA (ret.).

AMERICAN PATRIOT AND PUBLIC SERVANT: HAROLD PRATTE

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a pillar in St. Francois County, MO, a community which is in my congressional district. After nearly a decade in county government, Harold Pratte will turn off his county collector's calculator for the final time and transition into the glory years of retirement.

Harold Pratte is a true American patriot and public servant. He served 20 years in the U.S. Army, where he received a distinguished graduate honor from the Army's Non-Commissioned Officers Academy and other honorable decorations. They include the Army's most coveted Combat Infantryman Badge during the Korean war, a Bronze Star, two meritorious service medals, and an Army commendation medal. Upon retirement from the Army, Harold continued to serve his fellow countrymen as an active member and leader in a number of Veterans organizations and civic groups.

For instance, Harold was president of the Desloge Chamber of Commerce and Desloge Kiwanis from 1986-87. He chaired the Desloge centennial in 1987. He earned Citizen of the Year honors from the Desloge Chamber and Daily Journal newspaper in 1988. He has been treasurer of the St. Francois County Veterans War Memorial and he has chaired the Korean War Memorial Committee located at Mineral Area College and Desloge Benevolent Fund Committee. Mind you, all of these accomplishments and activities have been in addition to his work as second district county commissioner from 1985-86 and his role as collector of revenue from 1987 through the present.

During his 7 years as collector, Harold helped usher the county into the 21st century. For instance, he upgraded all office equipment from 80 percent manual processing to 100 percent computer mechanization. Through Harold's foresight of making technology work for us, rather than against us, St. Francois County was awarded a grant from the Missouri Secretary of State to microfilm all permanent record tax books.

Quite simply, we need more Americans like Harold Pratte. He has used his faith in God and love of country as a moral guide in proudly serving the United States and the St. Francois County community with honor and dignity. Speaking for the entire community, I want to thank him for all of his selfless and tireless efforts, wish him good luck on the golf course, and most especially pass along to Harold and his wife, Patsy, all the best on their journey into retirement.

EDUCATION BEGINS WITH FAMILIES ACT

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, the Head Start reauthorization proposal, H.R. 3842, includes a new initiative focusing on the provision of services to "families with very young children" (0-3 years). The Unsoeld bill make specific a broader range of services to be included:

Requires the secretary of HHS to establish program performance standards for Head Start agencies that provide services to these families. Currently, the Head Start-funded demonstration projects that serve families with very young children operate with no specific guidelines, unlike the traditional Head Start program. Program performance standards deal with all aspects of program operation, including health records, lesson plans, basic safety concerns, and plans for parental involvement.

Requires that resources allocated for Head Start training and technical assistance activities include assisting agencies in better serving the needs of these families. The bill requires that those programs serving these families receive necessary training and technical assistance in order to operate a high-quality program for these families. There are currently no training and technical assistance activities for Head Start staff that focuses specifically on families with very young children.

Ensures that quality improvement funds given out under this bill are used to ensure that the physical environments of programs are conducive to providing services to these families. Given the unique physical environment needs of infants and toddlers, the bill requires programs serving these families to use their quality improvement funds to make necessary changes to the physical settings.

Requires that research, demonstration, and evaluation programs include research on the provision of services families with young children. This will most likely be in the form of a discretionary research grants program admin-

istered by the Administration on Children, Youth and Families.

Requires that programs receiving funds to provide services to infant and toddlers:

(a) Coordinate services and transitions between the 0-3 program and preschool programs, as well as other agencies such as local education agencies.

(b) Where feasible, provide continuity of caregivers with the ongoing development of the child. Children who have the same primary caretaker over time have a much greater chance of positive developmental outcomes.

In the designation of new Head Start agencies, plans will include information on how programs will offer the following as part of their parental activities:

(a) Training for parents in positive discipline techniques. This includes teaching discipline techniques that are nonpunitive, positive, consistent, and appropriate to the age of the child.

(b) Training for parents in basic child development. This is key to determining what can be expected of a child as well as what discipline techniques are age appropriate.

(c) Assistance to parents in developing communication skills. Parents need to learn effective parent-child communication techniques—this is related to reducing the risk of child abuse and neglect.

(d) Opportunities for parents to share experiences with other parents. This could help provide social support for families as well as an opportunity to exchange childrearing tips and problems.

Allows existing Head Start programs to include the four parent involvement activities listed above.

TRIBUTE TO THE TEXTILE ASSOCIATION OF LOS ANGELES

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay tribute to the Textile Association of Los Angeles on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. During its impressive history, the association has become an integral part of both the economic and charitable life of southern California.

Since its founding, the association has worked tirelessly to promote the national distribution of textiles and apparel. Today its 1,000 members are directly responsible for pumping millions of dollars annually into the economy of California.

The association has made invaluable contributions to area charities. It has been a training ground for leaders of a number of noteworthy groups, including the City of Hope, Cedars Sinai Medical Center, the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Apparel Industries Sav-A-Life.

The association's student aid program gives approximately \$25,000 in scholarships each year to students attending the various trade schools in the Los Angeles area. Finally, TALA hosts an annual holiday party for 500 underprivileged children.

On a personal note, my father was involved for many years with the Textile Association of

Los Angeles. He always viewed the organization with affection and respect—feelings that I share.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Textile Association of Los Angeles, which for 50 years has contributed greatly to the city and its people.

IN RECOGNITION OF DETECTIVE JAMES McCLELLAN—OFFICER OF THE YEAR IN FREMONT, CA

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to Detective James McClellan, a man who has devoted 30 years of his life to protecting the lives of others. He has been named 1993 officer of the year by the Fremont Police Association.

Detective McClellan, who also received this award in 1970, is currently assigned to the Investigative Unit, Crimes Against Property Section, where he has served since 1973. Due to his superior training skills, and work on some of his city's most notable cases, he continues to be a mentor to both new and experienced officers.

Detective McClellan is a member of the Property Control Task Force, serves as an advisor to the Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission on Criminal Investigation Curriculum, and is a former president of the Fremont Police Association. He also holds certifications as a hostage negotiator, survival shooting instructor, and hazardous waste investigator. When he is not on duty protecting the city, he spends his spare time raising money for charities, schools, and community organizations. Remarkably, he's also found time to coach youth baseball and football in Fremont for 25 years.

After earning 58 commendations in his 30 years of dedicated service, Detective McClellan will be honored again on May 27, 1994, when his colleagues will host an awards dinner for him. Mr. Speaker, as I am doing today, they will merely be recognizing publicly what is already known in Fremont: the streets are safer because Detective James McClellan is on the job.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAUNCHING OF THE COAST GUARD CUTTERS "MENDOTA" AND "PONTCHARTRAIN"

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in recognition of the U.S. Coast Guard Yard at Curtis Bay, MD. This coming Monday, April 25, marks the 95th birthday of the Coast Guard Yard and the 50th anniversary of the launching of the Coast Guard Cutters *Mendota* and *Pontchartrain*. These two vessels were the largest ships built at the shipyard during World War II.

In honor of this day, the Coast Guard is holding a national World War II commemoration at the Curtis Bay Coast Guard Yard. This celebration will focus on the contributions of the civilian men and women home front workers. Special honors are planned for local World War II Coast Guard veterans and the original crew members of the *Mendota* and *Pontchartrain*. As part of this celebration, the World War II Patrol Frigate Association will unveil a monument dedicated to the memory of the World War II patrol frigates' Coast Guard crews.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize the critical contributions of the Coast Guard Yard's home front civilian producers and to honor all our World War II Coast Guard veterans.

THANK YOU, JOE GONZALES

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in appreciation of the exceptional dedication exhibited by Dr. Joe E. Gonzales during his 27 years of tireless service to our community. A civic leader in the truest sense of the word, his singular allegiance is celebrated today among his many friends as Dr. Gonzales receives the Helping Hand Award from the Boys & Girls Clubs of Bay County.

During his years as a language teacher, assistant principal, deputy superintendent, and finally, superintendent of Bay City Public Schools, Dr. Gonzales has had a continually profound impact on our youth. Whether initiating district facilities improvement programs, 24-hour child care centers, or working with local business to develop education partnerships, Dr. Gonzales has consistently focused his energy on educational opportunities for tomorrow's leaders.

Dr. Gonzales has further distinguished himself within his profession and community as the 1992 State Board of Education Hispanic Educator of the Year, 1990 Outstanding Hispanic Educator for Bay County, and the 1986 Outstanding Hispanic Alumnus of Delta College. Further, Dr. Gonzales is a recipient of a Federal Fellowship for Study in Bilingual Education, a graduate of the National Superintendent Academy, and is not being recognized by the Boys & Girls Club's of Bay County with their highest award, the Helping Hand.

Moreover, Dr. Gonzales has established himself as one of the preeminent members of the Michigan Hispanic community as the keynote speaker at the 1991 annual State Conference for the Governor's Commission for Spanish Affairs, the 1992 State Convention of American G.I. Forum, and the 1993 State Conference for Bilingual and Migrant Education.

I know I speak for my friends in Bay City and the fifth district when I thank Dr. Gonzales for his continual efforts to create opportunity for our young people. I urge all my colleagues to wish him, his lovely wife, Edna, and son Steve our very best.

IN HONOR OF THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VILLAGE OF MAYWOOD, IL

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in tribute to the village of Maywood, IL as its residents celebrate Maywood's 125th anniversary of April 28, 1994. As the Representative of the 7th Congressional District which includes Maywood, IL, it is my pleasure to represent the residents of Maywood in the U.S. House of Representatives and to now honor my constituents for 125 years of outstanding citizenship and community service.

Since Maywood was first formed on a low, wet prairie west of the Des Plaines river, its citizens have worked hard to help their community grown and prosper. Despite periodic setbacks and times of unemployment and other problems, Maywood continues to be a prominent community in Illinois today. Maywood residents have contributed significantly to the United States as well through their military service in many wars and armed conflicts. During World War II, 89 members of the 33d Tank Company National Guard fought in the Philippine Islands and more than half lost their lives in the infamous Bataan Death March in 1942. Their memory is honored each year in September.

Today, Maywood is a thriving community of 30,000 and a beacon for community renewal. I wish the village of eternal light 125 more years of success.

MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD a speech written by a very fine young man in my district, Brett Benson Allmon of Englewood, TN. Brett gave his address at VFW Post 5146 in Athens, TN on November 11, 1993, and I had the privilege of hearing him speak to this group. Brett also received the Voice of Democracy Award for this speech.

I thought that the points this outstanding young man made about the unraveling of our families in this Country were very valid. I hope more young people will make the commitment that Brett has to his education, his family and to God.

MY COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

When I saw the topic that was to be discussed in this speech, I was anxious to speak about it because citizens should better understand their commitment to America and not just America's commitment to them. You see, I believe that America is not a place of people supported by the Government. I believe that America is a union supported by the people. Therefore each American's commitment to their country involves what they

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

do each day, whether it be a white collar job, blue collar job, volunteer work, military service, homemaker, or any other endeavor.

I am a student, so my commitment to America involves my commitment to my education. In a recent speech, Rep. NEWT GINGRICH said that 30 years ago the most important problems with students in school were talking in class, chewing gum, and running in the halls. He also pointed out the most important problems now:

Rape and assault; teenage pregnancy; students receiving diplomas that they cannot even read; and increasing suicide rates.

The Government has not ignored such problems in the schools. Government spending on education since 1960 has gone from \$64 billion a year to \$207 billion a year. However, the average SAT score has gone from 975 down to 899 in this same period of time.

Therefore, you must agree that money is not the answer. But if money is not the answer then what is? Mencius, a Chinese philosopher, once said, "The root of the kingdom is in the state. The root of the state is in the family."

In 1960, nine percent of all American homes were single parent families. In 1990, twenty-nine percent of all American homes were single parent families. During this same period of time, the percentage of American students living with both parents has gone from 78% down to a meager 22%.

I realize many people have no faith in statistics and are often bored by them, but I believe that these numbers cannot be ignored. The solution appears obvious to me. Students' recommitment to education will depend on the reconstruction of the American family. If such measurable facts do not convince you of the problem and its solution, then use the facts that your own minds observe and the facts that your own hearts feel.

Observe the widespread violence. Observe the sagging morals that were once special to almost everyone. Feel the grip of sexual and sensual propaganda. Feel the growing attitude of a selfish and rebellious spirit. These things need no statistics and percentages to back them up.

You can see and feel these things and ideas every day. You can be sure that they bring in big money for businesses, but you can be sure that they have one destructive byproduct. They undermine the commitment to the family.

There is hope. In the latest presidential election, more than in any other of the last 30 years, the issue of family values was heavily discussed and debated. As more Americans come to see this as a determining issue, then more officials who recognize this as important will be elected to serve.

It is going to become the responsibility of my generation to reinstitute the American family as the root of this Nation. A building is only as strong as its foundation. Our Nation has long been strong because of the firm foundation forged by the morals of our forefathers. But that moral fiber has rotted and the foundation has crumbled. We must tear down our present foundation and lay a new one. Our new foundation will be the family, the firmest structure I know.

Many battles may be lost in this effort, but the war will be won. My generation will fulfill its obligation and reaffirm the value of the family. We will carry this rekindled torch into the 21st century.

So what do I commit to America? I commit myself as a student. I commit myself as a member of my family. I commit myself under God. I commit myself.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, last week it was a pleasure for me to meet with two fellow Texans who were in Washington, DC, to express their concern about the Clinton administration's proposal to charge tuition at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, NY—a proposal that could effectively spell the death of the Academy.

I was pleased that two of my friends, William P. Bowes, Sr. of Houston and John P. Zemanek, Jr. of LaPorte, could come to Washington to attend the spring meeting of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy Alumni Association. Bill, a 1962 graduate of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, serves as national vice president of the alumni association, while John, a 1984 graduate, serves as president of the alumni association's Houston chapter.

During their visit to the Nation's capital, Bill and John, and all those attending the alumni association's spring meeting, took time to meet with Members of Congress and various U.S. Senators urging them to continue their support for the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and the important role the Academy and its graduates play in defending our country.

Fortunately, Bill and John were equipped with the facts and figures they needed to make a compelling case on behalf of Kings Point.

The U.S. Merchant Marine Academy is a 4-year, fully accredited college with an enrollment of 950 men and women. The Academy and its graduates serve the economic and security interests of the United States by providing our merchant marine and our Nation's Armed Forces with highly qualified officers. While midshipmen at the Academy concentrate on two major fields of study—transportation and engineering—they also obtain logistical training applicable to all modes of transportation, including barges and ships.

Each midshipman at Kings Point receives an outstanding education—at a surprisingly small cost to the Federal Government. The U.S. Merchant Marine Academy's annual operating budget is just \$29 million, and the cost to educate each Kings Point midshipman is 40 percent less than the average per-student cost at the Nation's top 25 universities.

In exchange for his or her college education, each Kings Point graduate provides the United States with considerable benefits over the course of his or her 12-year commitment to the Nation. Make no mistake about it, Mr. Speaker, Kings Point is anything but a "free ride."

Upon entering the Academy, each midshipman makes a commitment to complete a 4-year course of study that includes 1 year of training at sea on a commercial merchant ship. In addition, each midshipman commits to serve the foreign and domestic commerce and national defense of the United States by working as an officer on a U.S.-flag vessel or in a maritime-related industry or profession for at least 5 years. (Graduates also may serve as

active duty, commissioned officers in the U.S. armed services.)

Additionally, each graduate commits to maintain his or her ship officer's license for at least 6 years, which, in practice, allows them to serve as a merchant ship's officer for at least 10 years following graduation. Finally, each graduate makes an 8-year commitment to the U.S. Naval Reserve. As part of this commitment, he or she enters a reserve program specifically designed to ensure improved coordination between merchant vessels and the armed services during periods of national emergency.

Colin Powell, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, recognized the contributions made by Kings Point graduates and midshipmen recently when he said:

In August 1990, Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait and friends and allies in the Middle East turned to the United States for help. We turned to you, and you answered our call. King's Pointers, when called to service by their country, indeed lived up to the motto "Deeds, Not Words."

Sealift was the workhorse of our deployment and sustainment operations. Ninety-five percent of all equipment and supplies reached the Persian Gulf by ship. In a little more than 7 months, almost 3½ million tons of dry cargo and 6 million barrels of oil were moved by sea. This was far greater than the amount of cargo moved in preparation for the invasion of Normandy * * * nearly 50 years ago.

All told, 152 cadet-midshipmen took part, including 58 members of [the currently] graduating class.

The war in the Persian Gulf is over, but the merchant marine's contribution to our Nation continues. In war, merchant seamen have long served with valor and distinction by carrying critical supplies and equipment to our troops in faraway lands. In peacetime, the merchant marine has another vital role—contributing to our economic security by linking us firmly to our trading partners around the world and for providing the foundation for our ocean commerce.

General Powell was right, of course. The men and women of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, as well as those engaged in our maritime industry, contribute to our Nation's prosperity as well as our national security.

That is why I cannot support the National Performance Review/Clinton administration's proposal to charge tuition at Kings Point, and why I hope that that proposal will be rejected by Congress. That proposal threatens not only the future of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, but our Nation's fragile merchant marine industry and our Nation's ability to move troops and equipment around the world, whenever and wherever they may be needed, in times of grave emergencies.

I know that Bill Bowes, John Zemanek and the other participants in the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy Alumni Association's annual spring meeting made a compelling case about why this Nation needs a strong Merchant Marine Academy, and a strong merchant marine.

I hope that they know that I will continue working as hard as I can to support their efforts, and will continue to encourage my colleagues to do the same. I encourage my colleagues to join with me in supporting and co-

sponsoring H.R. 3293, which would prohibit the charging of tuition at any of the Nation's five service academies. This bipartisan legislation would, in any view, strengthen the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy as well as ensure that the United States will always have a merchant marine on which we can rely when needed.

HONORING REV. WILLIAM KIRTDOLL

HON. DOUGLAS APPEGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. APPEGATE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to invite the Members of the House of Representatives to join with me and the people of the Upper Ohio Valley in honoring a very special person and an important leader in the ministry, the Reverend William Kirt doll, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Mingo Junction, OH.

Reverend Kirt doll has done so many truly wonderful things for so many people all throughout our region. His commitment to God and to religion have been equalled by his devotion to his fellow citizens and to the important civic obligations and duties of our communities.

A friend to all, Reverend Kirt doll gives unselfishly of himself as he ministers to all who ever encounter him, regardless of race and regardless of religion. And his devotion to community and to his fellow man extends well beyond our region, as was seen in his vigorous efforts to organize and motivate a food and clothing drive for the impoverished people of the Mississippi Delta.

But Reverend Kirt doll has never forgotten his obligations and commitments to his local community, and he was an important volunteer when the people of Steubenville joined together to initiate the Clean-up Campaign of the north-end of their town.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend Kirt doll has given so much of himself to his church and to his congregation, but he has also given so much to everyone who has ever had the pleasure and the experience of meeting him and knowing him. I would like to take this opportunity to share with you and my colleagues the illustrative background of the Reverend William Kirt doll as I join with those who extend a special day of appreciation to him on Sunday, April 24, 1994.

PROFILE OF REV. WILLIAM F. KIRTDOLL

William Franklin Kirt doll graduated from Highland Park High School and attended Washburn University both in Topeka, Kansas. He attended Western Baptist Bible College in Kansas City, Missouri, and Missouri Valley College in Marshall, Missouri.

During his high school years, he was a member of the track, baseball and football teams. He also played football at Washburn University. His academic concentration in college was History and Political Science.

He has worked diligently as a pre-school teacher, a high school football and track coach. He served the city of Marshall, Missouri, as a police officer and hosted a radio program at Missouri Valley College.

Rev. Kirt doll was licensed to preach in 1960 at the St. Luke Baptist Church in Topeka,

Kansas. He has pastored the St. Matthew Baptist Church, the New Arlington United Methodist Church both of Kansas City; Missouri and the North Street United Methodist Church of Marshall, Missouri. He is currently the pastor at the First Baptist Church in Mingo Junction, Ohio, and is the Vice Moderator of the Ohio Valley Union District Association. This is his 34th year in ministry.

William Kirt doll is a life member of the NAACP and he serves as the Youth Advisor of the NAACP Youth Council. Speaking throughout the United States about civil rights and other social issues, Rev. Kirt doll relentlessly strives for the advancement of all people.

Moreover, Rev. Kirt doll instituted many social outreach programs while serving as President of the Drug Taskforce of Jefferson County Ohio Project Detour. As Founding President of the Church and Community for Alternatives To Drug and Alcohol Abuse Committee, Rev. Kirt doll heightened the awareness of drug and alcohol abuse in the extended Ohio Valley.

Rev. Kirt doll has received several church and community awards and acknowledgements. He is a dedicated christian man.

He is a son of a baptist minister and a christian woman. He is a brother to two sisters and nine brothers. He is a husband to the former Sharon Mae Lewis. He is a father to three daughters Carmen, Ivy Jo and Angela, and a grandfather to one grand-daughter, Whitney. Moreover he is a friend to all who show themselves friendly.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE REMEMBERS THE 79TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 79th anniversary of the Armenian genocide. The Ottoman Empire, between 1915 and 1923, tried to advance its political interests by committing genocide against the Armenian people. The genocide of the Armenian people is widely recognized as the first genocide of the 20th century. Each year, throughout the United States and the world, Armenians and all people of good conscience pause to remember the 1.5 million victims of this crime against humanity.

While these crimes are in the past, their significance has not faded from the consciousness of Armenia. The victims of these massacres not only represent the attempts of an oppressive regime to extinguish the dignity and spirit of a people, but also of the consequences of permitting such a regime to go unchecked.

By recognizing the victims of this act of genocide, we commemorate both their sacrifices and those who have perished in the name of freedom since. In addition, recognition of this atrocity will help erase the vestiges of an era in which propaganda and deceit held precedence over truth and human dignity. The United States must take a stand and encourage other countries to do the same. We must always voice our firm opposition to the use of violence and repression as tools of government.

Mr. Speaker, with the dawn of the post cold war era, and the emergence and development of newly independent nations, it is more important than ever for the United States to directly convey its rich tradition of respect for fundamental human rights. It is for this reason that I rise today to remember the anniversary of the Armenian genocide.

S. 1654, TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS
TO NATIVE AMERICANS' LAWS

HON. ELIZABETH FURSE

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Speaker, today this Chamber will consider S. 1654, a bill making technical amendments to several laws relating to Native Americans. This bill contains provisions to add three parcels of land to the reservation of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, to make those lands a permanent part of the Grand Ronde Tribe's homeland. It was a pleasure working on this bill with my Oregon colleague, Congressman Kopetski. I would also like to express my gratitude to Chairman Richardson for his invaluable efforts with this bill.

The passage of this legislation is, I believe, a fitting memorial to Mr. Ray McKnight, a member of the Grand Ronde Tribal Council, who died last Saturday, at age 70. Ray McKnight helped select and oversee the Tribe's acquisition of those three parcels of land, which today are occupied by the Tribal headquarters, community center, elders facility, and forestry office. Those facilities themselves reflect Mr. McKnight. He was a life-long logger who in his later years gave up his rough and tumble ways to join the Grand Ronde Tribal Council, where he served steadfastly and honorably until the end. Appropriately, he was on the Council's forestry Committee, and took part in the Grand Ronde Reservation Act, the legislation that re-established his Tribe's homeland.

Ray McKnight was a down-to-earth man with a warm, gruff humor. He always had a kind word for everyone. As a member of the Tribal Council, he brought solid common sense to the deliberations, and was a strong supporter of Native American rights for both individuals and Tribal governments. He will be sorely missed by his family, his many friends, and the people of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde. I extend my condolences to the members of that community, and hope that S. 1654 may serve as a fitting memorial to Ray McKnight.

THE HEALTH RESEARCH ACT

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Health Research Act of 1994. I am pleased that Representatives RICHARDSON, UPTON, McDERMOTT, COOPER, FRANK, DURBIN,

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, LEACH, HAROLD FORD, UNDERWOOD, and MORAN are original cosponsors of this measure. This legislation creates a national fund for health research. Senators HARKIN and HATFIELD introduced the companion package to this in that body.

Medical research is one of the great success stories of our health care system today. This research has produced remarkable results which have improved the quality of millions of lives and have saved billions of dollars. When First Lady Hillary Clinton testified before the Ways and Means Committee last September I asked her about additional funds for NIH research. Mrs. Clinton commented " * * if we can get a steady stream of funding into our research institutions, we are likely to save money again in the long run by finding cures and by making other decisions that will enhance health."

The National Institutes of Health [NIH], the leading research group in the world, has played a critical role in promoting new technologies that reduce health care costs. In a recent report, NIH estimated that at least \$9 billion could be saved in medical costs for just \$4.3 billion invested in research. Some projects that help realize these savings include: Discovery of a bacteria that causes ulcers which can be treated with an antibiotic which could save as much as \$816 million a year in treatment costs; the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases developed a treatment for neonatal herpes which will reduce premature mortality and severe neurological handicaps, potentially saving as much as \$183 million a year in therapy costs; the National Institute on Aging and the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute has found that screening and medication could reduce strokes and heart attacks for elderly patients with hypertension which will save as much as \$48.5 million in treatment costs each year. Also, since a University of Pittsburgh study found that tonsillectomies are not needed in the majority of cases, utilization of this procedure decreased 50 percent, saving as much as \$401 million a year in treatment costs.

The legislation I am introducing today with colleagues establishes a medical research fund to provide an additional \$5 billion a year for NIH. It would be financed by a phased-in 1-percent set-aside from each health insurance premium as well as proceeds from a check off on Federal income tax forms. Ultimately, these two measures would increase NIH funds by 50 percent.

This additional money comes at a time when it is badly needed. Over the last 10 years, funding for approved NIH grants has fallen below 25 percent. In fact, the NIH is only funding 1 in every 5 meritorious grants. Unfortunately, medical research is on the brink of life-saving and life-improving cures. For example, researchers recently found that colon cancer is linked to a genetic flaw in as many as 1 in 7 cases and this month NIH researchers found the enzyme that causes human cancer. These researchers believe that within 2 years they may be able to start testing a drug that will block this enzyme in susceptible patients. This sort of breakthrough, if confirmed, could save millions in medical treatments—as well as eliminate the human suffering associated with cancer therapy.

Increasing funds for the NIH with regard to health care reform has broad based public support. Recently, Research! America and a Louis Harris poll demonstrated that people are willing to pay more for research. The poll shows that 9 out of 10 Americans believe that this Nation should spend more on medical research and 77 percent are willing to spend \$1 more per week in insurance premiums to pay for it. Further, the Medial Research Fund proposal is supported by over 200 national organizations representing patients, providers, researchers, the elderly and veterans. It is also supported by former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop and numerous Nobel Prize winners.

President Clinton has developed legislation that will reform the present health care system. One of his goals is to contain costs. Funding medical research is an excellent means to meet this objective. Research aids in the prevention and cure of disease. It has brought us from the iron lung to the polio vaccine; from inpatient invasive surgery to outpatient laser surgery; and from long-term hospitalization and death from many forms of cancer to screening tests for cancer of the colon, breast and prostate.

I urge my colleagues to join me in this bipartisan effort to improve the quality of American lives. I submit a copy of a letter from former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop for the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, the House has an opportunity to ensure that health care reform addresses the needs of both Americans living today and future generations. This proposal secures adequate funding for the NIH and will bolster medical research efforts to eliminate diseases which continue to confront our society.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HEALTH AND
MEDICINE FOUNDATION,
Washington, DC, April 19, 1994.

Hon. WILLIAM J. COYNE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COYNE: I was pleased to learn that you and your House Colleagues, Congressmen Richardson and Upton, are joining together to introduce legislation which would guarantee continued support for the medical research which is critical to our nation's health.

In the challenging debate over how to arrive at a healthcare system which works, it is vitally important that policymakers be reminded of the central role of medical research in our nation's health history and future. The great advances made in treatment and prevention of countless diseases and disorders have not come by accident. They have resulted from medical research, and this research has been accomplished only through a commitment of necessary resources. The commitment of those resources, I am certain, must be a part of any serious healthcare reform initiative.

The fund created through the Coyne-Richardson-Upton initiative is the first effort to provide the funding, through healthcare reform, for the research upon which future disease prevention and primary health services will be based. It is an intelligent, progressive proposal for which I am pleased to lend my strong support.

Sincerely,

C. EVERETT KOOP, M.D.

ROMA AND SINTI GYPSIES REMEMBERED

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago, the participating States of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe met in Cracow, Poland and agreed to preserve and protect those monuments and sites of remembrance, including most notably exterminating camps and the related archives, which are themselves testimonials to tragic experiences in their common house. Such steps need to be taken in order that those experiences may be remembered, may help to teach present and future generations of these events, and thus ensure that they are never repeated. Last week, the words of the Cracow Document once again took on life and meaning when the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum hosted a special ceremony on behalf of Roma and Sinti—gypsies—who perished during World War II as part of a methodical and deliberate plan to eradicate them.

Among those participating in this commemoration were Roma representatives from several countries, including our own: Bill Duna of Minnesota, Nicolae Gheorghe of Romania, Ian Hancock of Texas, Andrzej Mirga of Poland, and Klara Orgovanova of Slovakia. Others present included representatives of the Romanian and Slovak Embassies. I commend the Holocaust Museum Memorial and the Project on Ethnic Relations for convening this moving service and those who came forward to share their experiences with others. In so doing, each of these speakers hoped to ensure that, as declared in Cracow, the events of the past are never repeated. I have also been gratified to learn that at Auschwitz—a site that, perhaps more than any other, symbolized the Holocaust—a special commemoration of the Roma camp will open this August.

Tragically, in recent years Roma have been faced with a new wave of hatred and violence. Indeed, the fall of communism has unleashed a host of social and economic problems in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, for which Roma make easy scapegoats. In the Czech Republic, where the government has instituted a racist citizenship law that threatens to strip many Roma of their most basic right, Roma have been the subject of extrajudicial killings and specifically targeted for arrest by local police. In Romania, they have been torched out of their own homes. And in places of open conflict, such as Bosnia-Herzegovina, Roma are left without territory, advocates, or hope.

At the heart of these actions are the most vile and bigoted of perceptions. Roma have been denied education and then deemed ineducable; they have been shunned from the workplace and then called lazy; they have been barred from public restaurants and grocery stores and then vilified when they steal food; they have been refused housing and then denigrated for living in shacks; they have been banned from cities and villages and then defamed as shiftless wanderers; they have been forcibly settled as slaves and then be-

rated for not assimilating; they have faced forced sterilization and then been scored for lacking family values.

Worse still, these prejudices are not a thing of the past. At each turn, throughout Europe, Roma continue to face the self-fulfilling prophecies of the societies in which they reside. Opinion polls throughout the region have shown that Roma are the most disliked minority on the continent and, it may follow, the most at risk.

Minorities have sometimes been described as a barometer of human freedom: when they are at risk, we are all at risk. And I believe this to be so. Although there has been visible and in some case impressive progress toward democracy in the former Warsaw Pact States, many European countries have discrete communities, such as the Roma, for whom democracy's fruits may wither on the vine.

Fostering mutual respect in a multiethnic society is everyone's responsibility. But it is especially gratifying and inspiring to learn of the many different kinds of pilot programs and advocacy projects being undertaken to this end—against tremendous odds—by Roma leaders in their own countries. Nicolae Gheorghe, Andrzej Mirga, and Klara Orgovanova are to be applauded for the kinds of grassroots initiatives they have undertaken in their own communities; the project on Ethnic Relations in Princeton who deserves support for its role in fostering such activities.

Mr. Speaker, later this year the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is expected to hold a seminar devoted to the extraordinary burdens born by Roma in all the participating States. The Helsinki Commission, which I cochair, looks forward to working with Roma representatives and human rights advocates throughout the CSCE to ensure that this seminar is a success.

TRIBUTE TO JOE CONSTANCE: EXTRAORDINARY PUBLIC SERVANT AND CHIEF OF DETECTIVES

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as the House continues its debate this week on the Nation's crime bill and as we search for the best ways to mitigate violent crime, it is fitting that we take time to honor those who have distinguished themselves on the front lines of the war against crime.

I rise today to pay special tribute to an extraordinary leader in New Jersey's law enforcement community, my friend, Trenton's deputy Chief of Police, Joe Constance. As Deputy Chief of Police in Trenton and as Chief of Detectives in the Criminal Investigation Bureau, Joe has risked all and put his life on the line so that others could be safe and protected. Over a 25-year tenure of service, Chief Constance has become a legend in our community and has earned the respect and admiration of fellow law enforcement officials throughout the State of New Jersey.

A life-long resident of Trenton, Joe Constance attended local schools and served in

the U.S. Army from 1965 to 1971, when he received an honorable discharge. Joe entered the Trenton Police Training Academy in 1968 and graduated with academic honors. After graduation, Joe was assigned to the first precinct as a patrolman. Later, Joe served in a unique capacity as a police liaison enforcement officer assigned to Trenton Central High School. He was the first police officer to be assigned to a high school in New Jersey.

Joe Constance went on to serve the police department and the Trenton community in many other roles, as supervisor of the burglary squad at the Criminal Investigation Bureau, as commanding officer of the homicide squad, and as commanding officer of the entire crimes section of the Criminal Investigation Bureau before assuming his present position.

During his busy years in the police force, Joe still found time to pursue other activities, and obtained a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from Trenton State College and a master's degree in public administration from Rider College. Joe was also selected president of the Superior Officer's Association and serves as a certified police instructor.

Joe's interest in helping his community extends beyond law enforcement. He was appointed to the Mercer County Board of Chosen Freeholders in February 1991, to fill an unexpired term, and in November 1992, was elected in his own right to serve the remaining 1-year term on the Board. Joe ran again in November 1993, for the Freeholder Board and proved that he has the confidence and support of the voters, as super-cop and politician, when he easily won re-election.

I must add, Mr. Speaker, that I have had the good fortune of running on the same ticket as Freeholder Joe Constance. All across our country of Mercer, people are appreciative and approve of Joe's no-nonsense approach to politics; his candor; his intellect; his compassion for those who are less fortunate or in danger; and above all, his ability to get the job done.

Mr. Speaker, Joe Constance personifies everything that is great about public service and, in particular, the law enforcement profession. Joe has a genuine love and concern for his community and has put his passion for justice into action. He is a tremendous asset to Trenton and Mercer County, and an example to the Nation.

This weekend, Trenton's renowned Kent Athletic Association will pay tribute to Joe Constance for his many contributions to our community. It is my honor, my pleasure and indeed a privilege to have worked closely with Joe over the years and to offer him my most heartfelt appreciation for all that he has done for our greater Trenton community.

TRIBUTE TO LIONEL KUNST

HON. DAN GLICKMAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 20, 1994

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lionel J. Kunst, of Overland Park, KS. Mr. Kunst died on April 7 at the age of 71.

Lionel was truly a man with a zest for politics and a zest for life. He worked on the Presidential campaigns of Adlai Stevenson, George McGovern, and Hubert Humphrey. He was a former Democratic candidate for both the Senate and the House, running against Senator BOB DOLE in 1986 and Representative JAN MEYERS in 1988. He also was the co-founder of the Coalition to End the Permanent Congress, a national group battling congressional incumbency.

Lionel Kunst sang to his own tune, and was strongly committed to reforming our Nation's campaign finance laws. His work with the Coalition to End the Permanent Congress spurred the formation of the Independence Party, an alternative to the Democratic and Republican parties.

He was greatly devoted to improving government and worked relentlessly for political reform. He will be greatly missed.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, April 21, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 22

9:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings to examine the Administration's compromise with Venezuela regarding changing the final reformulated gasoline rule.
SD-406

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine waste, fraud, and abuse in the health care industry.
SD-192

Armed Services
Defense Technology, Acquisition, and Industrial Base Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program, focusing on research, development, test and evaluation infrastructure.
SR-222

11:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nomination of Michael R. Bromwich, of the District of Columbia, to be Inspector General, Department of Justice.
SD-226

APRIL 25

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on S. 1945, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1995 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Transportation.
SR-532

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, Natural Resources and Environment, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Foreign Agriculture Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, all of the Department of Agriculture.
SD-138

APRIL 26

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for energy and water development programs.
SD-192

Armed Services
Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control, and Defense Intelligence Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program, focusing on the chemical demilitarization program.
SR-222

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on National Foreign Intelligence Programs (NFIP) and Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities (TIARA).
S-407, Capitol

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Office of Justice Programs, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, both of the Department of Justice.
S-146, Capitol

Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, Public Buildings, and Economic Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1760, to improve the process of constructing, altering, purchasing, and acquiring public buildings, and to review the General Services Administration's fiscal year 1995 public buildings program.
SD-406

Finance
To resume hearings to examine health care issues, focusing on the tax treatment of employer-provided health care.
SD-215

Governmental Affairs
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-342

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 1513, authorizing funds for programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, focusing on foreign education.
SD-430

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on U.S. assistance to the former Soviet Union.
SD-138

Armed Services
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1587, to revise and streamline the acquisition laws of the Federal Government.
SR-222

Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1526, to improve the management of Indian fish and wildlife and gathering resources; to be followed by an oversight hearing on the regulation of Indian gaming.
SH-216

APRIL 27

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation, and the Washington Metro Transit Authority.
SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nominations of Rear Adm. Robert E. Kramek, USCG, to be Commandant, and Rear Adm. Arthur E. Henn, USCG, to be Vice Commandant, both of the United States Coast Guard.
SR-253

Veterans' Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on dangerous exposures in the Persian Gulf War.
SD-G50

10:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the United States Coast Guard.
SR-253

1:30 p.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism Subcommittee
To hold hearings on emerging issues regarding child abuse.
SD-430

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To resume hearings on S. 1350, to provide for an expanded Federal program of hazards mitigation and insurance against the risk of catastrophic natural

disasters, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions.

SR-253

APRIL 28

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to examine the impact of unfunded Federal mandates on how State and local governments provide programs, services, and activities, and on related measures including S. 563, S. 648, S. 993, and S. 1604.

SD-342

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Branch, focusing on Subtitle A, Parts I and II of Title III, relating to Congressional biennial budgeting and additional budget process changes.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

SD-106

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Information Agency, and the Federal Communications Commission.

S-146, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1549, to revise the act establishing Golden Gate National Recreation Area to provide for the management of the Presidio by the Secretary of the Interior, and S. 1639, to provide for the management of the portions of the Presidio under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SD-366

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on water and sanitation issues in rural Alaska.

SR-485

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-116

MAY 3

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Force Requirements and Personnel Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense program, focusing on Reserve component manpower, personnel, and compensation issues.

SD-106

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on Boron-Neutron Cancer Therapy.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for Food and Consumer Services, Food and Nutrition Service, and Human Nutrition Information Service, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on defense conversion programs.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services

Nuclear Deterrence, Arms Control, and Defense Intelligence Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, and the future years defense plan, focusing on the Department of Energy's weapons and materials support and other defense programs.

SR-222

MAY 4

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on provisions of H.R. 6 and S. 1513, bills authorizing funds for programs of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

SR-485

MAY 5

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 1824, to improve the operations of the legislative branch of the Federal Government, focusing on Title III, Subtitle B (Staffing, Administration, and Support Agencies), and Subtitle C (Abolishing the Joint Committees).

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Legal Services Corporation.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to finance veterans health care programs.

SR-418

MAY 10

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Farm Credit Administration,

and the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-138

MAY 11

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

MAY 12

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1995 for the Federal Election Commission.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Corporation for National and Community Service.

SD-106

MAY 15

9:00 a.m.

Office of Technology Assessment Board meeting, to consider pending business.

EF-100, Capitol

MAY 17

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Pacific Rim, NATO, and peacekeeping programs.

SD-192

MAY 19

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Veteran's Affairs, and the Selective Service System.

SD-106

MAY 20

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Departments of Veteran's Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 25

year 1995 for the Department of Defense.

MAY 3

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of the Interior.
S-128, Capitol

SD-192

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the implementation of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Title 34 of P.L. 102-575) and the coordination of the program with other Federal protection and restoration efforts in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.
SD-366

CANCELLATIONS

APRIL 21

2:30 p.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review new management directives for the U.S. Forest Service.
SD-628

MAY 26

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
SD-106

POSTPONEMENTS

APRIL 21

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.
S-128, Capitol

JUNE 8

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Energy.
S-128, Capitol

APRIL 25

10:00 a.m.
Finance
Health for Families and the Uninsured Subcommittee
To hold hearings on health care reform issues, focusing on consumer protection and quality assurance.
SD-215

JULY 19

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal